

**Files of Neera Tanden,
Associate Director of Domestic Policy
and Sr. Policy Advisor to the First Lady
Box 3: Files/Videos**

Archived from 2nd Floor West Wing by Eric Woodard on January 1, 2001

CNN, ABC, NBC "America's Children – Key National Indicators of Well-Being" (Video)

NICHD Child Well-Being Report July 15, 1999 (Video)

FEMA Project Impact Overview Video Spring 1998 (Video)

PAO Training – An Introduction (Video)

The Child Care Group, ABC – Peter Jennings (Video)
- Childcare

*This disc has the
call log and the
format for the
tour tickets.*

Pillars

Children's Health Day
- Children's Health

Kiddie Mac

School Violence Conference – Satellite
- Youth Development/After School/Violence

Child Care Polling/Media
- Childcare

Jump Start

**Enclosures filed in
Oversize Attachments #** 20359

Interesting Articles

NARA # 17592

Girl Power
- Women and Girls Education

State of the Union/General Accomplishments

National Parks

Asthma Event 5/21

Boxer Event 5/26

LONG-TERM STRATEGY MEETING

Pillars

1. Education - Reed, Sperling
2. Renewing our Cities, Welfare, Underclass - Sperling, Reed, Klain
3. Environmental Protection - McGinty, Sperling, Gibbons
4. Crime/Drugs/Prisons - Reed
5. Renewal of Family - Verveer, Echaveste, Reed
6. Children - Sperling, Reed, Verveer, Echaveste
7. Gifts to the Future - Verveer
8. International Economic Leadership - Tarullo, Summers, Sperling
9. Savings/Entitlement Reform - Sperling, Summers
10. Health Care/Improving Health Status - Jennings, Reed
11. American Leadership Abroad - Berger, Steinberg
12. Science/Technology - Gibbons, Podesta, Gips, Sperling
13. Racial Reconciliation - Echaveste
14. Rego/Effectiveness of Government - Stone

move. children/teen pregnancy
to #6?

add 1 big project?

add pers. and
- add Consumer/HMO

add: consensus for
concern for globalization
Free Trade in America
(FTAA 2005)

add: Bill rights/Report
Fall
add: bbs Conf
(JOP)

WNDC

last yr

MOVING TO THE
PRINCIPAL

privilege

experience/campaign

Or voices/Or concerns

forefront

now - even more exciting -

administration - Presidency

takes seriously

the lion the lion

& the can see of Or

1. Education - Reed, Sperling

Or & families

educational/

unit/

environment

Or as people/individuals -

EDUCATION PILLAR

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Education Standards	Persuade 30-40+ states and 30-40+ major cities to sign up for national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math by 1999.	18 months	Raises expectations and achievement for all students in U.S. elementary and secondary schools, especially low income students.	National tests will cost \$16 million per year to develop and \$100 million per year to administer.	Has strong potential for bipartisan and business support, although has attracted outspoken critics.
	Pilot tests in 1998 and make ready for nationwide use in Spring 1999.	18 months	Helps states and school districts hold schools accountable for performance.	\$620 million requested for Goals 2000 in FY 98 budget.	Will require hard work to maintain support within the minority community.
	Launch National Partnerships for improving reading and math achievement by early 1998.	6 months		In addition to the America Reads initiative, additional investments in reading and math materials, professional development and public information will be needed.	
	Support, through Goals 2000 and the IASA, all States in developing common academic standards for their students.	Ongoing		Prospects for long-term success in most states are good but will require us to build and sustain broad nationwide support, and continue with aggressive, case-by-case efforts to address any local barriers to participation. Must prevent any legislation delaying test development.	

EDUCATION PILLAR

Talented and Dedicated Teachers	Recruit and prepare 10% of the new teachers needed in high poverty urban and rural schools.	5 years	Bring outstanding new teachers (including minorities) into schools with the greatest need; provide mentorship to new teachers. Provide models and support for improvements in higher education to strengthen teacher preparation.	\$350 million over five years to support proposed Title V of Higher Education Act for teacher recruitment and strengthening teacher preparation.	Has bipartisan elements; recruitment initiative has strong appeal to urban constituency.
	Enable 100,000 teachers to seek national certification as master teachers.	9 years	Enable every school to have at least one master teacher who can help lead improvements in the school and support teacher development.	\$105 million over five years in the balanced budget to develop content area assessments and provide access to certification process for 100,000 teachers.	
	Increase the number of states/districts with programs to remove bad teachers.	Host roundtable discussion on effective local efforts in Fall 1997.	Facilitate the removal of incompetent teachers from the classroom and increase public confidence in public schools.	No cost	Strong public support for getting tough on failing teachers and increasing support from teacher organizations.

EDUCATION BILLAR

Public School Choice	Create 3,000 high-quality, accountable charter schools (up from 1 in 1992 and 500 today). Increase the number of states with charter legislation to 35.	2001 1998	Provides parents with options; increases accountability. Stimulates and informs improvement of all schools. Intervention strategy for low performing schools. Increases public awareness of choices available within the public school system; decreases calls for vouchers.	\$100 million appropriation for charter schools program in FY 1998 would support up to 1,100 schools. Success depends on challenging state legislatures.	Has strong bipartisan support. Effective counter to Republican voucher proposals and Coverdell Amendment. Some in education organizations and minority community are wary opposed.
Fixing Failing Schools / Urban Education Reform	Aggressively promote school reform by challenging and/or requiring urban districts to adopt our school reform agenda--no social promotions; public school choice; closing failing schools; firing bad teachers; and improving management--and rewarding those that do.	5 years	Low performing schools reconstituted using proven school improvement models. Better use of resources by urban school systems and more choice for parents. Restore public confidence in urban public school systems.	\$320 million competitive grant program for 10-15 districts to end social promotions, fix failing schools, widen public school choice, fire bad teachers, and improve management. Potential for using Obey whole school reform funds in FY 98 Appropriations bill to partially accomplish. Possibly require Title I schools to adopt no-social-promotions and other reform policies.	Potential for bipartisan support if it has a strong emphasis on accountability; urban constituencies especially supportive.

EDUCATION BILLS

After School Learning Centers / Community Schools	Expand schools' capacity to address education needs by creating 500-1000 new after-school programs.	1-2 years	Increases safety and reduces risk -- youth are most at risk of committing violence or being victims between 3 and 6 p.m. Provides students with safe neighborhood learning centers to do homework and obtain tutoring and mentoring. Provides parents with safe, educational programs for children during working hours.	\$50 million requested in FY 1998 budget; House committee appropriated \$50 million but only \$1 million in the Senate.	Some bipartisan support. Public identifies this as key unaddressed education and childcare need.
School-to-Work	All 50 states creating comprehensive school-to-career systems.	Ongoing	Provides more than half a million high school students with opportunities for work-based learning connected to high standards, preparing them for careers and further learning.	State systems encouraged and supported by School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994; \$400 million requested for FY 98.	Bipartisan support, including business community; currently under attack by far-right groups.

EDUCATION BULLETIN

Safe and Drug-Free Schools	Added school safety as a focus of the federal investment in 1993 and later successfully fought to increase funding despite GOP threats to cut.	Ongoing	Allows schools to use funds for security improvements and violence prevention.		Strong public support for President's effort to preserve funding for program.
	As part of new initiative, ensure that federal funds support state and school district investments in effective safety and substance abuse prevention efforts.	Ongoing	Provided increase in funds for prevention programs at a time when adolescent drug use increasing.		
	Established zero tolerance policy for guns in schools requiring a one-year mandatory expulsion for kids who bring guns to schools.	Ongoing	Focus funds on the most effective interventions, increasing the number of kids free from violence and drugs. Will provide more models of programs that work for kids. In some 6,000 cases, the student population was protected by removing students who brought guns to school.	Department of Education reviewing options for overhauling existing program.	Efforts to improve program would address criticism that it doesn't work, but Congress could treat as excuse to attack Administration programs and efforts. Local districts likely to resist changes requiring more competition for funds or greater emphasis on results. While original had bipartisan support, Republicans considering expanding to drugs, alcohol and tobacco in the juvenile crime bill. There would be significant issues associated with this change.

EDUCATION PILLAR

School Construction	Provide up to 50% interest subsidy for new school construction and renovation.	4 years	Increase the amount of school construction by \$20 billion (25%). Subsidy targeted to urban and high-poverty districts that have the most significant needs. One-third of all schools facing extensive repair or replacement. New schools needed to address overcrowding caused by record enrollments.	\$5 billion grant program -- part of the funds awarded by competition for local school districts and the other part by formula to states. State grants do ensure that rurals and suburban schools will also receive interest subsidies. Record enrollment this fall ensure that overcrowding will continue to be an issue of great concern.	Strongly supported by urban constituencies. Some potential for bipartisan support, although many Republican vocally oppose.

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EDUCATION BILLAR					
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS (e.g. Who does this help? How does it help them?)	COSTS/FEASIBILITY (e.g. What does it take to achieve? Who pays (\$ or capital)? What is the likelihood it will occur?)	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS (e.g. How does it affect the party?)
Educational technology: Existing initiative	1. Connect every classroom to Internet by 2000 2. Train teachers. 3. Computers 4. Educational software	By "dawn of the new century"	Improves student performance by making learning more exciting, hands-on Prepares students for workplace of 21st century Increases parental involvement	President's budget has \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund over next 5 years Universal Service Fund has up to \$2.25 billion/year for schools and libraries for connectivity Current funding is adequate for goal of connecting every classroom to Internet unless Universal Service Fund tied up in courts Won't reach goals on computers - which is 1 multimedia computer per 5 students -- without substantial match from private sector, state, local government	Very popular. Potential for elite media backlash unless you can demonstrate results

EDUCATION PILLAR

Educational technology: new initiatives	1. Ensure every new teacher knows how to use technology, or one "master" teacher per school 2. High visibility content online 3. R&D on evaluation, educational software	2000	Teacher training critical to success of initiative Need R&D to improve state of the art of software, and conduct evaluation on impact of technology on student performance	Currently, over 30 states require teacher training as part of certification process. Goal of "every new teacher" by 2000 is achievable with modest funding, campaign to get additional states on board. Need to fund additional R&D on evaluation, improving state-of-the-art on educational software. Could start out with roughly \$100 - \$200 million. A large Smithsonian Museum online project could be done for \$5 million/year.	Popular
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America Reads: Parents-as-First- Teachers	Ensure that parents and care givers of children age 0-2 have the latest knowledge about how to promote children's learning and reading potential. This part of America Reads has not received much attention, and is a national follow-up to the Brain conference.	Campaign could begin in FY98 if funds promised in Budget Agreement are secured in appropriations bills.	Result in children who are better prepared to learn when they reach school age. Mainly helps children in low-income communities where books and other stimulants are more scarce and the literacy skills of care givers may be lower.	Can begin with funds already part of budget Agreement. Other programs should be allied with the effort: WIC, Even Start, Reading is Fundamental, Early Head Start. Large payoff if additional investments are made in programs such as Even Start, Early Head Start, and WIC (doubling Even Start would cost only \$100 million a year; WIC expansion would cost much more).	Support in minority causes - can work closely with constituency groups and networks. Bipartisan support (same paranoia among far-right groups concerned that Feds will regulate home-schooling).
Universal access to quality pre-school [note: Our Head Start investment is part of America Reads as described originally]	Through expansion and improvement of Head Start, Child Care block grant, and tax provisions ensure that all families in America have access to at least two years of quality pre-school care.	(FY99 budget proposed).	Results in more children starting school ready-to-learn, reducing the need for remediation. Mainly helps low-and middle-income families who are using low-quality care or are returning to work under welfare reform. [What is the unfunded need in Head Start and /or child care].	Billions of dollars, conflict between quality and capacity. (Funds are needed for training and other program improvements, but these investments do not expand the number if slots available).	Head Start has bipartisan support. Concept attractive to both parties.

EDUCATION PILLAR

Reducing Hispanic drop-out rate	The Hispanic high school drop-out rate was over 30 percent in 1994, relative to 14 percent for all Americans. The goal is to reduce the Hispanic rate.	Activities could start this fall. Multi-year effort will be required.	Reducing the dropout rate will allow more Hispanics to enjoy the benefits of the return to education, and improve overall Hispanic economic performance.	Varies depending on extent of effort. Could include major increase in adult education programs, job training programs, programs to boost college retention and access, and requiring states to improve their plans to assist dropouts. But we must understand that the causes of the dropout problem are complex, and the solution will not be easy.	Major effort would be extremely popular with Hispanic caucus. Some elements could prove controversial with other groups.
America Reads: Tutoring for students who are behind, and related efforts	Launch national campaign to ensure that all children can read well and independently by age 8. After school tutor are a primary component; Congress is also pressing for a teacher re-training effort.	Major launch for summer 1998. Negotiation next month over appropriations details are critical.	Helps children in communities with low reading levels, esp. Low income.	Education Dept. Funds for 1998 included in Budget Agreement, although appropriators are balking. Needed increase for National Service is much more difficult to achieve.	Strong positive public reaction. However, support in Congress and from constituency groups is sparse.
Public Education Campaign: Financial Aid for College	Promote college attendance by publicizing the universal availability of Federal financial aid - including the new tax credits.	One year major effort (perhaps starting Jan. 98), followed-up by some continuing new.	Should be targeted to have largest impact where college attendance is low: low-income communities. Also could be aimed at workers who may want or need to upgrade skills.	Modest cost for pamphlets, PSAs, conferences, and bully pulpit activity.	Everyone wants to take credit (they might even want to take part in the information campaign); no one should object.

EDUCATION BILL

Restore Pell Grant's Buying Power	Increased college cost have reduced the Pell Grant's value, even with the Administration's historic increases. An increase in the maximum award of \$1000 or more (to \$4000+) would restore the grant's buying power.	Higher Education reauthorization proposal or FY99 Budget request for 1999-2000 academic year.	Helps promote college attendance and retention by low-income individuals. (This population will not benefit significantly from the HOPE and Lifetime Learning Credits because they do not have sufficient tax liability).	Would costs \$3-4 billion/year or more.	Some Democrats and higher education groups would strongly support. Others and Republicans may attack price tag in wake if HOPE, and point out the need to prepare low-income kids better before college.
Mentoring: Middle School and Beyond	Promote high school completion, college-going, and career orientation by rounding Mentoring, tutoring, and other support services to students at high-poverty schools, starting in middle or junior high school. Could be combined with information campaign on financial aid for college.	FY 99 budget request or higher education reauthorization for 1999-2000 school year.	Would help children and families in some of the highest-poverty areas. Evaluations indicate these efforts do make a difference.	Investment would need to grow to \$1 billion or more per year.	Constituency groups and elites would strongly support.

EDUCATION BILLARY

Lock-in Pell Grant for Middle Schoolers	Guarantee full or partial Pell Grant eligibility for children at high-poverty middle schools and junior high schools, to encourage them to finish school and consider college. Could be combined with the major public information campaign or mentoring effort.	Higher Education Act reauthorization or FY 99 Budget proposal for 1999-2000 academic year.	Students at high-poverty schools, where they are most in need of any message of hope.	Annual costs starting in 2005 (?) Could range from X-Y billion, depending on program design.	Bipartisan support for concept, but new entitlement and out-year cost could prove difficult to pursue.
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EDUCATION PILLAR

Family Literacy	Dramatic expansion of tutoring and other efforts that promote whole families that can read and write English well and parents have high school diplomas. (Children's skills are closely related to their parents' skills). Would include large increases in funding for Adult Basic Education and Even Start. Addresses needs in make of welfare/immigration laws.	FY 99 Budget Proposal.	Families with low literacy skills, no high school diploma, and/or limited-English proficiency. These programs are used heavily by Hispanic community.	Doubling these two programs would cost additional \$450 million/year.	Bipartisan support.
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Education: GI Bill for America's Workers	Reform and consolidate federal job training, adult ed and voc ed programs. Promote One Stop Career Centers. Empower individuals with Skill Grants	POTUS proposed in 1995. House passed legislation consistent with POTUS's principles. Senate expected to mark up legislation in Senate.	Dislocated workers, students in adult and voc ed programs will be served by a more efficient system with more accountability and individual choice.	Better than 50% chance of Senate passage this year.	If legislation passes Congress it will be overwhelmingly bipartisan. In September there may be an opportunity for the President to launch the bipartisan effort led by Senator Jeffords, DeWine, Kennedy and Wellstone.

EDUCATION BILL

Education: Workers in Transition	There are a range of options to complete your training reform agenda and better support dislocated workers. The broadest proposal would be to guarantee all dislocated workers training/education and income support. The most narrow proposals would be to give more dislocated workers access to Pell Grants or job training.	Requires legislation.	Would be available to all dislocated workers who can't find another job. Take up rates and eligibility screens would vary with the design of the program. Estimates of participation range from about 250,000 to 750,000.	More Training for Dislocated Workers: \$800 million/yr. Pell Grants for Dislocated Workers: estimates range from \$200 million/yr to \$1 billion/yr. Pell/Training & Income Support: \$2.6 billion/yr. Feasibility: Giving dislocated workers the chance to get a Pell grant might have some bipartisan support.	Democrats are generally supportive of job training and education initiatives, but with the current low unemployment rate, new training ideas are likely to be a low priority for Congress.
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2. Renewing our Cities - Sperling, Reed, Klain

Lowy
Summers

Ec Opportunity
Society
Social Policy

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Empowerment Zones	A program to promote sustainable economic development through strategic planning in our most distressed inner cities and rural communities.	First Round began in December 1994. 10 year award. The second authorized August 1997, we propose making awards July, 1998.	First Round benefits include a blend of tax incentives, including a wage tax credit, and grants ranging from \$100 million for Empowerment Zones to \$3 million for ECs. Second Round benefits include a blend of tax incentives, such as brownfields expensing and the WOTC, and a grant award to be determined after appropriations.	Costs of both rounds is \$6+ billion over ten years in tax incentives and grants. Feasibility -- the First Round is in place and we are moving forward on implementation of second round.	Assuming same number of applicants as first round, the ratio of applicants to winners is 25 to 1.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
CDFIs	This initiative established the CDFI Fund which provides grant to create a national network of community banks, credit unions, loan funds, microlenders, etc. in low-income and distressed urban and rural communities.	The House and Senate are currently considering the President's request for a more than doubling of funding (\$125 million). This is a protected domestic Presidential priority under the budget agreement. The first awards were made last year totaling \$37.2 million in investments to 32 CDFIs. A second round of grants will be made this September.	To provide capital, credit, and basic banking services to low-income and distressed rural and urban communities.	\$125 million for FY98. Approximately \$1 billion over five years.	Republicans have often opposed this program because it is so closely identified with the President. In addition, recent articles in Business Week and other publications concerning alleged mismanagement may raise additional opposition.

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BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
CRA Reform	Continue to fully enforce the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) to require financial institutions to lend in their host communities.	This initiative was announced in 1993.	Reformed CRA has unleashed billions in new credit to distressed communities.	No cost.	CRA reform has improved the banks perception of the law, but many Republicans would like to gut the Act. Supporters now include community groups.
	Build on the success of CRA would by expanding the law on a voluntary basis to non-bank banks, such as mortgage lenders, insurances companies, and securities firms.	DPC, NEC, and OVP will be reviewing proposals this fall.	This initiative could provide additional billions in new credit and capital.	No cost.	Politically, this would meet very stiff resistance from Republicans and from non-bank banks. Traditional banks should be in favor of this initiative because it has the potential to level the playing field.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Brownfields	Implement new tax incentive to encourage the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated and abandoned sites. Seek additional grant funds to do more site assessment and loans for economic development.	Signed into law this August. The incentive sunsets in three years. EPA currently has in place a pilot program to provide site-assessment.	Allows immediate expensing of cleanup costs. Expected to benefit 14,000 sites. By providing site-assessment for private interests, increases probability that the site will be cleaned up and put into productive use.	\$500 million cost to Treasury, but will allow for \$1.5 billion in expensing. The Administration has awarded \$20 million under the pilot program. EPA has requested \$300 million and HUD \$165 million.	General bipartisan support and strong support from mayors. Environmental groups support, but are not active on the issue. EPA funding is in good shape, HUD's chances of obtaining funding for this program are low.
Targeted Expansion of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) to encourage the creation of units for people moving out of public housing	A tax credit to encourage the private development of low-income housing for tenants presently housed in public housing units.	As part of OBRA '93, the LIHTC was made permanent. The DPC and the NEC will review proposals this fall.	This tax credit generates \$1.8 billion in private low-income apartment investment annually.	N/A	Opposition in the past has been led by Chairman Archer of the Ways and Means Committee. Support from community groups, financial services industry, and non-profit intermediaries like LIISC and Habitat for Humanity.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Electronic Funds Transfer 1999	Set forth regulations to encourage mainstream financial institutions to provide access to basic banking services to all Americans	Treasury is required to publish draft regulations in September to implement Electronic Funds Transfer 99, which requires all beneficiaries to receive their government checks electronically. Regulations must be in force by 1999.	Potential to provide basic banking services to 10 million unbanked Americans.	No budget cost.	Banks will be oppose if Federal government does not provide some subsidy to offset cost of serving 10 unbanked. Community groups will oppose any regulations that allow check cashing operations and other "fringe" banks to act as financial intermediary for electronic benefits transfers.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Public Housing Reform	Enact legislation to insure responsible management of the nation's stock of public housing stock, provide people with the opportunity to move from public housing to private housing, and renew the public housing stock.	First proposed in 1994. Full agenda not yet enacted. Work to enact additional reforms next year.	Target of bringing down 100,00 of the worst public housing units by the year 2000, replacing them with a mix of portable vouchers and new townhouse style apartments that including a mix of income occupants. HUD has also proposed a mark-to-market reform to restructure high-cost privately owned subsidized low income housing projects that carry FHA mortgage insurance. About 500,000 units would be affected. Would reduce FHA losses and reduce discretionary subsidy costs to those projects.	All these initiatives will save the Federal government money while improving housing conditions for the tenants.	General bipartisan support for tearing down of dilapidated public housing projects. Mark-to-market reform is strongly opposed by individuals who own existing the private housing projects
Housing Mobility	Possible new initiative that would combine enforcement and voluntary proposals to promote housing choice.	The DPC and NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget	Help move people to decent housing.	Less than \$100 million per year.	Some Republicans will oppose certain aspects because of discriminations issues. Realtors for the same reason. Supporters, include fair housing and civil rights communities.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

Lead Paint Reduction Initiative	Possible new performance-based program for reducing levels of lead-based paint in apartments and schools.	The DPC and the NEC are reviewing for possible inclusion in FY99 budget	To reduce children's exposure lead paint in schools and homes.	n/a	Children and public health groups support.
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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR

[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Metropolitan Cooperation	Implement Vice Presidential initiative to promote greater regional cooperation and discourage sprawl in general. Special emphasis on Empowerment Zones.	Initiative announce in April 1997. Agencies are currently reviewing policies. Vice President will report on initiative at next White House Community Empowerment Conference.	Benefits central cities by reducing federal disincentives to urban investment, making "greenfields" less attractive as alternatives, and making the urban and regional economies more competitive. Central city residents in particular would benefit through linkage to greater regional job opportunities. Benefits suburbs, particularly inner-ring suburbs, by pooling resources and providing more efficient expenditures, improving the quality of life, and enhancing the regional economy. Benefits rural communities by preserving vital farmland.	No cost.	Some Republicans oppose because of perceived federal interference in what is viewed as a local matter. Developers, the real estate industry, and some private rights advocates would be expected to resist. Growing diverse consensus is supporting this initiative -- Mayors, county governments, farmers, environmentalists, and churches. New state legislation in number of states, such as Maryland and Minnesota, have shown the strength of this coalition.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Private Sector Hiring of Welfare Recipients	Promote efforts of the Welfare to Work Partnership.	Ongoing.	Already signed up nearly 1,000 companies; goal of 5,000-10,000. Will lead to welfare-to-work programs at most major corporations and many medium-sized businesses. Nationwide database to track job placement.	Target major cities (and states with big caseloads like California) to sign up business community, with occasional Presidential participation.	Has strong bipartisan support.
Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge	Implement new \$3 billion Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge enacted in the budget, including awarding 25% of funds competitively to innovative projects.	Through FY 1999. Program regulations must be promulgated by November 1997 and first grantees chosen in early 1998.	Hundreds of high poverty/ high unemployment communities will receive funds to put long-term welfare recipients to work.	Cost of program included in Balanced Budget Act.	Has bipartisan support and strong support from mayors and other local officials.
Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success	Provide leadership and technical assistance to civic organizations and religious groups working with former welfare recipients to help them succeed in the work force. Effort led by the Vice President.	Ongoing, with quarterly working conferences between the Vice President and the Coalition.	Almost 20 national civic groups have joined, representing hundreds of local chapters throughout the country.	None.	Has bipartisan support.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
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BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Federal Government Welfare Hiring	Provide leadership, oversight, and assistance to federal agencies hiring welfare recipients. Effort led by the Vice President.	Ongoing.	Will help at least 10,000 welfare recipients get jobs in the federal government.	Requires an intensive outreach effort by agency personnel offices.	House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight conducted a hearing on the initiative in April 1997 and has indicated its interest in continued oversight.
Welfare to Work Transportation	Provide funds to help communities provide transportation for people leaving welfare for work.	Seeking authorization this fall as part of ISTEA; will require yearly appropriation.	Will help the 94 percent of welfare recipients who do not own cars; will particularly help those individuals living in rural areas or in cities where most of new jobs are in the suburbs.	\$600 million over six years (\$100 million a year).	Local officials support, but most members of Congress have other transportation priorities.
Reward States for Successful Job Placement for Welfare Recipients	Welfare law gives us authority to provide work performance bonuses to states most successful in moving people into jobs.	Will develop bonus system by end of 1997; award bonuses in fiscal years 1999-2003.	States will have to track success in job placement and retention, tell us how many people leave welfare for work.	\$1 billion (already included in welfare law which passed last year). Will require additional tracking by states.	Has strong bipartisan support.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Parental Responsibility	Increase child support collections to over \$20 billion by the year 2000 through strict enforcement of new hire reporting, license revocation, centralized state collections, and streamlined paternity establishment requirements in the new welfare law. Increase involvement of both parents, particularly fathers, in children's lives through grants to states for access and visitation programs (part of new welfare law) and new initiatives to be determined.	Ongoing.	One in four children live in a single parent household and may need child support enforcement services to obtain financial support. Currently, there are about 20 million families in the child support system. Involvement of both parents improves the well being and future prospects of children.	The government share of collections outweighs administrative costs. Implementing the new child support enforcement procedures will require enormous efforts by states, with guidance and oversight from the federal agencies.	Tougher child support enforcement has broad bipartisan support; however, some women's groups advocate a federalized child support system, rather than the current federal-state partnership.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	Reduce the teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005 by promoting the efforts of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, funding community based prevention efforts, developing proposals to reduce statutory rape, and other new initiatives to be determined.	Ongoing.	More than 4 in 10 young women become pregnant before age 20 and 75 percent of teens who give birth do so outside of marriage. Preventing teen pregnancies improves the economic prospects of young people, decreases welfare dependency and child poverty, and reduces the need for abortions.	The National Campaign is supporting state and local actions, enlisting the help of the media, and ensuring the best research and facts are available. Occasional participation by the President and/or First Lady will help support the Campaign's efforts.	Political disagreements remain over contraception vs. abstinence based approaches.
Tracking the Progress of Welfare Reform	Monitor state and local welfare reform efforts and help them solve implementation problems (i.e., FICA). Promote research and evaluation of welfare reform efforts.	Ongoing.	Will help ensure that welfare reform promotes work and protects kids. Provides ideas for possible new initiatives.	Requires staff time. Some funding for national studies included in welfare reform law, but yearly appropriations also needed.	May help allay concerns about effects of welfare reform within Democratic base. May entail criticizing state and local political allies and praising political opponents.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLAR
[E.G. UNDERCLASS, CITIES, WELFARE REFORM]

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Return to Work	Increase the number of individuals on SSI or SSDI disability rolls who leave for work by enacting the President's Ticket to Independence proposal which would increase the availability of private rehabilitation services for beneficiaries by rewarding providers who successfully return people to work.	Ongoing.	Improves economic status of the disabled. May in the long run reduce federal entitlement costs.	Ticket to Independence proposal is cost-neutral within the budget window.	Bipartisan interest in the issue. In addition to our proposal, Republican and Democratic Congressional proposals have been offered.

3. Environmental Protection - McGinty, Sperling, Gibbons

ENVIRONMENTAL PILLARS					
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
SAVING THE GREAT PLACES <u>Examples:</u> o Yellowstone o Headwaters' redwoods o Everglades o Utah Monument o Grand Canyon o Lake Tahoe o Northern Forests o New Park?	Goal is to preserve some of the defining features of the American natural heritage that have been threatened by overuse or incompatible development.	Timing of the initiative varies with the place in question: (1) <u>FY 1998</u> -- Yellowstone, Headwaters, Everglades require FY 98 budget before further action. (2) <u>Ongoing</u> -- Utah, Lake Tahoe, Grand Canyon to be implemented through end of second term. (3) <u>Developing</u> -- Northern Forests initiative could be ready early 1998.	<u>National benefits include:</u> preserving symbols of pride for all Americans; conserving important areas for the enjoyment of future generations; and saving places of spiritual significance as part of God's creation. <u>Local benefits vary.</u> Generally, the Administration has proposed policies that are more sustainable over time: Yellowstone saved from gold mine; Headwaters saved from logging; Everglades saved from effluence from sugar industry; Utah saved from coal mine; Grand Canyon water restored and noisome overflights addressed; Lake Tahoe to receive focused support and technical assistance. Northern Forests would help preserve private lands as working forests versus development.	The Administration has made significant progress in most of these efforts. <u>Kinds of "costs" required:</u> (1) <u>Acquisition</u> -- In some cases, land must be exchanged for other property or acquired with cash. Yellowstone and Headwaters will cost up to \$315 million total. Everglades will cost about \$269 million in FY 98. (2) <u>Regulation of Development</u> -- In some cases, there may a need for restrictions on development (e.g. Utah), although in some cases these restrictions will lead to a more sustainable form of development in future (Everglades, Headwaters, Northern Forests). (3) <u>Change in Recreation</u> -- In some cases, there may need to be modifications of recreational uses to ensure greater compatibility (Grand Canyon, Lake Tahoe).	Initiatives generally are very popular and enjoy bipartisan support. However, in some cases concerns or opposition will be voiced by local Democrats if restrictions on development are involved, or by local Republicans for strictly partisan reasons.

PILLAR

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS (e.g. Who does this help? How does it help them?)	COSTS/FEASIBILITY (e.g. What does it take to achieve? Who pays (\$ or capital)? What is the likelihood it will occur?)	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS (e.g. How does it affect the party?)
PROTECTING COMMUNITIES FROM TOXICS					
SUPERFUND	CLEAN UP 900 SUPERFUND SITES	SUPERFUND CLEANUP THROUGH 2000, BUT NEEDS TO BE ACCELERATED IN FY 98.	One in four children lives near a Superfund site. Populations exposed to toxics are often economically disadvantaged or minorities. Regionally, toxic contamination is often concentrated in the industrial corridors of the Northeast-Midwest region and CA, although by statute every state has at least one site.	Administration has proposed \$700 million increase in Superfund to \$2 billion a year. A broad business coalition, led by oil, chemical, and heavy industry, oppose additional funding for Superfund unless changes are made in their liability for toxic contamination.	Proposal tends to unite Democrats from industrial states. Opponents argue the program spends too much on lawyers and not enough on cleanup. Administration will have to fight hard to secure funding while preventing "rollback" legislation.
BROWNFIELDS	REDEVELOP BROWNFIELD SITES	BROWNFIELDS TAX CREDIT IN TAX BILL; REMAINDER IN FY 98 BUDGET.	Mayors and urban areas are especially supportive of cleanup and redevelopment projects such as the brownfields proposal. Cleanup and redevelopment also creates jobs for workers and in many cases has union support.	Brownfields tax credit will cost \$1.5 billion over three years.	Proposal unites Democrats from urban areas and had bipartisan support.
RIGHT-TO-KNOW	PROVIDE PUBLIC INFORMATION ON POLLUTION IN COMMUNITIES	MAJOR RIGHT-TO-KNOW ON EARTH DAY; MORE POLICIES POSSIBLE IN SECOND TERM, SUCH AS TARGETING BY SECTORS.	Right-to-know is a major and widely popular empowerment tool for communities and local leaders.	Opponents argue that Right-to-know proposals are inaccurate and costly to industry and run counter to Administration reinvention efforts.	Proposals are widely popular and present a good New Democrat message of empowerment. Administration has substantial authority it can use with only a slight chance of Congressional reversal if pursued carefully.

PILLARS

GREAT LAKES	PROTECT GREAT LAKES FROM TOXIC POLLUTANTS	GREAT LAKES PROPOSAL NEEDS FUNDING IN FY 98 BUDGET.	The Great Lakes are the major source of freshwater for drinking and recreation in the region.	Great Lakes funding for toxics is only a few million dollars a year from the NOAA budget. However, much greater attention is required to secure funds.	Money has not been provided by a Congress more interested in using limited NOAA funds for pet projects.
ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES	LEGISLATION TO GET TOUGH ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTERS	ENV. CRIMES BILL ALREADY INTRODUCED	State Attorneys General and district attorneys back greater support in fighting environmental crimes.	Environmental crimes bill more clearly places the cost of pollution cleanup and restitution on the polluter.	Bipartisan support exists for the bill with very little industry opposition.
NEXT GENERATION CLEAN WATER	A NEW SET OF CLEAN WATER PROPOSALS FOR THE NEXT 25 YEARS.	11/98 -- 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT.	Presents positive vision of water protection in contrast to the "dirty water" bills of the last Congress.	Costs would depend upon kind of legislative and administrative measures proposed.	Clean Water enjoys bipartisan support, especially in the Eastern U.S. and the West Coast. However, bipartisan opposition could arise depending upon proposal.

PILLAR

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SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES: American Heritage Rivers	Help communities pursue economic, environmental, and cultural values of river resources by improving delivery of Federal services and designating 10 American Heritage Rivers.	Announce final initiative in September and designate 10 AHR by Jan. 1998.	Benefits go directly to local communities. Will help communities preserve their culture, restore their environment, and create economic opportunity. Designated communities will receive Presidential recognition of their special significance, greater Federal assistance focused on needs that they identify, and support for efforts to attract private sector investments. AHR is especially popular in the Northeast and Mississippi Basin.	Initiative will use existing resources and will impose no new government regulations. Initiative likely to be implemented on schedule and according to goals.	Program enjoys bipartisan support, especially from members in the Northeast-Midwest region. Western Republican property advocates fear program will lead to usurpation of individual property rights and divert money from their other priorities.

PILLAR

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SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES: Air, energy, and transportation	Goal is to integrate air, energy and transportation policies into a crosscutting approach that reduces pollution while growing the economy.	Clean Air -- CAA to be implemented through second term. Fight over ozone/pm rules could occur this fall. Energy -- PNGV continues through second term/ Electricity restructuring proposal being developed but could take years to enact. Transport -- NEXTEA bill likely to be acted on this Congress.	Clean Air -- Ozone/pm rule saves 15,000 premature deaths; 350,000 cases of aggravated asthma; and 1 million cases of significantly decreased lung function in children. Energy -- Partnership for Next Generation of Vehicles (PNGV), a joint effort with the auto industry, to triple the fuel efficiency of cars while keeping them safe and affordable. Electricity Restructuring estimated to save consumers billions of dollars a year by introducing choice into retail electricity markets. Provides opportunity to promote alternative energy sources that create U.S. jobs while reducing pollution. Transportation -- NEXTEA provides Congestion Mitigation Air Quality grants to promote transportation while reducing pollution. CMAQ is especially useful to communities that need help in meeting the CAA.	Clean Air -- CAA compliance costs industry billions of dollars a year. Burden on state and local governments in areas that are out of compliance with standards. Especially hit are industries that make autos or produce or consume large amounts of fossil fuels. Although defense of the ozone/pm rules would require an all out battle, the Administration is likely to maintain support for a veto in the House and/or the Senate. Energy -- PNGV is a nonregulatory approach that costs the government about \$250 million a year and is proceeding well. Restructuring raises concerns about shifts in costs between regions, stranded costs of uncompetitive utilities, and potential increases in pollution if not addressed. Transportation -- The Administration proposes 30% increase in CMAQ to \$1.3 billion a year. Opponents want unrestricted transportation money. Some version of Administration proposal likely to survive in final bill.	Clean Air issues often divide along regional lines as much as party lines. Accordingly, the ozone/pm rule has tended to split the Northeast from the Midwest and South. Energy issues also often split along regional lines, such as consumer versus producer states. However, Democrats tend to be more supportive of alternative energy policies. PNGV generally is well supported on a bipartisan basis. Congressional consensus on restructuring currently is lacking. Transportation issues also have a regional edge, but CMAQ is generally well supported by Democrats.

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STAINABLE COMMUNITIES: Metropolitan Partnerships	Crosscutting partnerships among the Federal government, cities, suburbs, and rural areas in six regions to combat connected set of issues such as urban disinvestment, sprawl, and environmental degradation.	Proposed by the President's Council on Sustainable Development in Jan. 1997. McArthur Foundation to recommend policies late fall 1997. Adm. initiative could be announced in early 1998.	Center cities will benefit from greater coordination of Federal assistance and elimination of incentives for urban disinvestment. Suburbs will benefit from reducing policies that encourage sprawl, congestion, and air pollution. Rural areas will benefit from the lessening of pressure on prime farmland and small town character and traditions. Mutual cooperation between center cities and suburbs could also contribute to positive racial dialogue between groups that are often separated.	No new Federal resources will be required. Current resources will need to be better used. Resources that have been promoting sprawl and urban disinvestment would need to be eliminated or redirected. Effort is very manageable because the initial scale is limited to only six regional partnerships.	Initiative presents an opportunity for center city Democrats to work together on common causes with suburban independents.

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SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES: sprawl review	Identify Federal policies that contribute to urban disinvestment and suburban sprawl.	Proposed by PCSD in Jan. 1997. Announced by Vice-President in April 1997, (empowerment zone conference). Interagency report due Dec. 1997. Proposed policy changes could be ready in early 1998.	Center cities will benefit from greater coordination of Federal assistance and elimination of incentives for urban disinvestment. Suburbs will benefit from reducing policies that encourage sprawl, congestion, and air pollution. Rural areas will benefit from a the lessening of pressure on prime farmland and small town character and traditions. Mutual cooperation between center cities and suburbs could also contribute to positive racial dialogue between groups that are often separated	No new Federal resources will be required. Current resources will need to be better used. Resources that have been promoting sprawl and urban disinvestment would need to be eliminated or redirected	Initiative presents an opportunity for center city Democrats to work together on common causes with suburban independents.

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GLOBAL LEADERSHIP					
Climate Change	Negotiate an international agreement to reduce greenhouse gases.	White House Conference on Climate Change in early October. Negotiations in Bonn in late October and in Kyoto in December. Key decisions must be made by mid-October.	Benefits of reducing greenhouse gases include reducing risk of: harsh weather events such as heat waves, severe storms and flooding; increase spread of disease; and loss of agricultural productivity. Many of the measures that could be taken to reduce emissions could also improve the efficiency of the U.S. economy, create economic opportunity in new U.S. industries, and bolster exports in environmental technologies.	Climate change policies to reduce emissions could impose significant cost to industry. They are opposed by a broad coalition led by auto interests and industries that produce or consume substantial amounts of fossil fuels. It will be very challenging to craft a climate change treaty that satisfies environmentalists and our European allies and that will clear the U.S. Senate.	There is bipartisan support for action on climate change. However, opposition is led by Democrats from coal and car states and is backed by most Republicans.
Persistent Pollutants	International treaty to ban the most persistent toxic pollutants	Negotiations proceeding very slowly.	Treaty would help reduce penetration of global environment and food chain by persistent toxics.	Developing countries are concerned about the unequal burden of the impact of costs.	Issue has not yet sufficiently emerged to have serious ramifications.

PILAR					
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INVENTION ENVIRON- MENTAL POLICY					
ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE LEGISLATION	GOAL IS TO PROMOTE PERFORMANCE BASED COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS	FALL 1997 -- DRAFT LEGISLATION TO PROMOTE ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE IS BEING CONSIDERED BY CONGRESS	Help industry reduce the costs of complying with environmental laws while maintaining same level of protection.	GREATER BURDEN PLACED ON GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE THAT SAME LEVEL OF PROTECTION WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE STRATEGY.	Good New Democrat approach.
Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs)	HCPs are voluntary agreements to protect wildlife habitat that give landowners certainty in managing their property.	Adm. is currently entering into record number of HCPs. Legislation to expand HCPs could be acted on this fall.	The Administration has completed 190 HCPs covering 4.4 million acres of land.	HCPs must be carefully crafted, often through lengthy negotiations, to ensure that there are no loopholes or uncertainties.	Congressional amendments to the Endangered Species Act likely to be controversial, but Administration could support provisions providing expanded HCP authority.

4. Crime/Drugs/Prisons - Reed

CRIME & DRUGS BILL

BUILDING BLOCKS	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
0,000 More Police	Continue implementing the Administration's signature program to increase police presence and expand community policing throughout the country.	Being implemented through FY 2000; funding may need to be extended and adjustments made before then.	Majority of nation's police departments have received funds to hire a total of 63,000 new police (or equivalents) and for community policing training.	\$8.8 billion through FY 2000, nearly \$5.5 billion of which will have been appropriated as of FY 1998. New funds not necessary unless Congress extends life of hiring grants.	Currently has strong bipartisan congressional support.
ime Technology	Add technology component to community policing initiative. Include use hand-held computers, crime mapping software and other innovations.		Technology becomes more important as police departments begin to reach optimum force levels.	NB: Funds are protected in balanced budget agreement.	Some Members of Congress and Mayors have expressed concern about program funds expiring, and are looking to extend grants beyond the originally proposed 3 years.

CRIME & DRUG SPILLER

Brady Bill	Work with state and local law enforcement to make sure that they continue to conduct background checks on a voluntary basis. Implement a national computer "Insta-Check" system for all firearms sales after November 1998.	National "Insta-check" system must replace 5-day waiting period by November of 1998.	More than 250,000 fugitives, felons and other prohibited purchasers have been stopped from buying handguns. Murders committed by firearms down.	As of FY 1998, \$220 million will have been expended to help states improve their criminal history records. Additional funds <u>may</u> be necessary to continue this process, and -- in response to the Supreme Court's decision in <i>Printz vs. U.S.</i> -- to establish a direct nexus between requiring state and local law enforcement agencies to participate in "insta-check" system and federal funds.	Despite the Supreme Court's decision (<i>Printz vs. U.S.</i>), the overwhelming majority of state and local law enforcement agencies are still conducting background checks. Only 2 states -- AR and OH -- and a handful of local jurisdictions have resisted. Considerable work still needs to be done to get a majority of the states to participate in the national "insta-check" system, including passing implementing legislation in the states and getting more funds from Congress for Insta-Check. The politics of this are more likely to be dominated by pro-gun/anti-gun debate than by party affiliation.
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CRIME & DRUGS BILL

Prisons/Penalties	Enforce penalty enhancements for serious criminals -- such as "three strikes" and "truth-in-sentencing" -- and provide states with resources to incarcerate violent offenders. Possible new initiative: Get states to test and treat all prisoners.	Being implemented through FY 2000. State plans due in September 1998.	Serious criminals are serving longer sentences; state and federal prison capacity is up (approximately 40 percent); and prison overcrowding is down (only 3 percent at the state level; 24 percent in the federal system). A large portion of the state and local prison population are crime-committing drug addicts, and testing/treatment may prevent them from committing more crimes when released.	While the crime bill authorized more than \$10 billion for state prisons (construction and operations) and alternatives to incarceration, only \$1.3 billion has been appropriated to date (FY 97). No funds are currently available for testing/treating state prisoners.	Generally, Republicans have favored investing more crime bill monies into prisons than Democrats and the Administration. To make it easier for governors to access prison funds, Republican appropriators have watered down the Crime Bill's tough "truth-in-sentencing" requirements. Republicans have strongly resisted the Administration's efforts to amend the Crime Bill to allow funds to be used for drug treatment and testing in prisons.
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CRIME & DRUG STRATEGIES

Sex Offenders	Through the Crime Bill and other legislation, the Administration has supported requiring states to create registries of sex offenders; mandating community notification of released sex offenders (Megan's Law); and establishing a national sex offender registry to link the information kept by the states.	Ongoing. All 50 states have some form of sex offender registry. Interim national registry in place as of this spring. Working to get states to participate in national registry as soon as possible.	Communities are notified of released and paroled sex offenders. Law enforcement can more closely monitor sex offender whereabouts.	National sex offender registry may require additional funds to be authorized for states to improve their criminal history records.	Strong bipartisan support. Some governors concerned about losing federal funds if their registries ultimately do not meet federal standards, so technical changes are being made to help. Community notification laws are being litigated in federal and state courts.
Domestic Violence	Continue implementation of the enforcement and preventative initiatives to reduce violence against women.	Being implemented through FY 2000.	Funds have been used to promote pro-arrest policies, battered women shelters, rape prevention, and to establish a national domestic violence hotline. Proposed security improvements to public places have not been implemented.	More than \$500 million of the \$1.6 billion authorized for this legislation has already been appropriated.	There is strong bipartisan support for this initiative.

CRIME & DRUGS BULLETIN

Juvenile Crime Bill	The Administration has proposed a comprehensive anti-gang and youth violence strategy that: funds local prosecutors; expands after school programs; bans violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requires child safety locks with every gun sold.	House Republicans passed their version of a juvenile crime bill in June 1997; the Senate is planning to consider a somewhat improved version this fall.	Would allow localities to replicate Boston's comprehensive -- and very successful -- anti-gang/youth violence initiative (Operation Ceasefire/Nightlite). By cracking down on gangs, tracing all youth crime guns, keeping schools open, etc., youth crime and murders have been cut dramatically.	The Administration's FY 1998 budget included \$225 million to support its juvenile crime strategy (as well as other funds for crime bill authorized prevention programs). However, the House and Senate versions of juvenile crime legislation are likely to call for a more costly juvenile crime block grant.	In the House, Republicans and Democrats were sharply divided over the juvenile crime bill. The Black Caucus decried the Republican and Administration bills as too punitive. And both Democrats and Republicans fought the Administration's efforts to attach gun provisions to the legislation. Senate: While there is more consensus in the Senate, most Republicans are not supportive of the Administration's after-schools initiative -- and (as in the House) Republicans and Democrats alike will fight or water down our gun measures.
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CRIME & DRUGS MIAMI

National Drug Strategy	By law, the Administration must submit a National Drug Strategy each year. The Administration has proposed record drug budgets, investing marginal new funds in increased prevention, domestic law enforcement, and criminal justice drug treatment. The major new initiative in this year's Strategy is a \$175 million media campaign to help counter recent increases in adolescent drug use. Potential new initiatives to increase the Administration's profile on drugs could include: (1) new money laundering crackdown (Treasury has bill); (2) demanding that governors clean-up their prisons and test/treat drug-using offenders; and (3) continuing focus on Administration's meth strategy that has yielded positive results in its first year (use down, seizures up).	Ongoing. New Drug Strategy due each February. Media campaign will need to be implemented this fall.	Generally, to reduce drug use and its consequences; reduce drug-related crime and violence; and keep drugs from entering our borders.	This year's overall drug budget was just under \$16 billion. However, almost all of the drug budget increases since 1994 have been the result of the \$22 billion crime bill (i.e., community policing, drug courts, prisons, and prevention.) Virtually no gains have been made on the new drug-specific budget items that have been proposed by the Administration since 1993. We are likely to get about \$75 million for the proposed anti-drug media campaign, but very unlikely to get any significant funds for any new anti-drug initiatives.	Republicans have strongly criticized our overall drug strategy and budgets, including early cuts to the Drug Office, reductions to the military's and U.S. Custom's interdiction program, initial focus on treatment and prevention, alleged tolerance of legalization, certification of Mexico, and a lack of zeal in prosecuting drug crimes. Speaker Gingrich has expressed strong support for taking on the drug issue, and seems to support the Administration's media campaign. However, we are unlikely to get Republican support on any of our other initiatives -- and more likely to see a tough Republican anti-drug bill next fall.
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CRIME & DRUGS BILL

Race Crime Initiative	Propose anti-crime initiative to complement race dialogue: (1) increased police hiring for high-crime, minority communities that have been traditionally under-protected; and (2) youth crime prevention targeted at high-crime, minority neighborhoods.	Next 12 months.	Would bring police resources to communities that have the highest public safety needs. Would increase opportunities for minority youth and offer positive alternatives to gangs, guns and drugs.	The Crime Bill already authorizes substantial funds for these purposes (\$8.8 billion for police, \$6 billion for prevention), as does the Administration's proposed juvenile crime legislation.	Their should be bipartisan support for targeting community policing resources to minority communities. Their has been almost no support among Republicans for funding the Crime Bill's prevention programs -- or for adding prevention funds to the juvenile crime bill. We may be more likely to funds for these purposes by focusing on schools, children and families, etc., -- and not on crime.
Victims Rights Amendment	Lead fight to amend Constitution to protect the rights of crime victims.	Ongoing. House held hearings in June of 1997. No Senate action yet..	Writes many of the protections that crime victims have gained into the Constitution.	No immediate budget implications.	Bipartisan support for victims' rights.

5. Renewal of Family - Verveer, Echaveste, Reed

PILLARS					
BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Strengthen Child Care for America's Children and the Working Families that Rely on It	Launch a comprehensive child care initiative that addresses: --Health and safety of children in care --Quality of care --Affordability of care --Availability of infant and toddler care --Availability of school-age, before- and after-school enrichment programs	10/23/97: WH Child Care Conf.: set national goals and discuss outline of initiative SOTU: unveil full initiative	12 million children under 6 and 17 million between 6-13 need care, with both parents or a single parent in the workforce. Child care is essential for future productivity and a strong workforce, for successful welfare reform, and for early childhood development and school-readiness. Experts report a quality crisis in child care, with low state licensing standards and low wages/ high turnover in the profession. Studies tells us that crime increases after 3pm, that latchkey children are more likely to engage in risky behavior, and that quality after-school programs can have a positive effect on children's development and learning.	A comprehensive initiative will require a significant investment of federal dollars to leverage state, local and private funds -- with DCTC reform, increase in child care subsidies, quality incentive funds, and school-age care development funds: Costing Ongoing and TBA.	Many elements have strong bipartisan support, with legislation already introduced to address components of problem Governors may resist any perceived interference with state function of overseeing child care -- especially any new federal quality standards.

FAMILIES FIRST

Promote Adoption and Improve Child Welfare	Double the number of children adopted each year by 2002 and move children more quickly from foster care to permanent homes -- President's <i>Adoption 2002</i> initiative. Promote <i>Adoption 2002</i> by pushing Congress to act on pending legislation and appropriations requests.	9/97: Senate expected to consider adoption bills Need leadership to ensure Congressional action	Approx. 500,000 children are in foster care, with approx. 100,000 legally free and waiting for adoption: Seven out of 10 are minority children, older, or have special needs.	The President's <i>Adoption 2002</i> initiative is nearly cost neutral, with targeted savings from foster care. House bill, HR 867, is cost neutral; Senate bill has not been fully costed, but is estimated at several billions.	Bipartisan, broad-based support for President's <i>Adoption 2002</i> initiative. House overwhelmingly passed HR 867, which included many elements of initiative; Senate's more expensive bill, S 511, still awaits action.
Help Parents Balance Work and Family	Expand FMLA to ensure that employees can take up to 24 hours of un-paid leave for school and early childhood education activities, routine family medical or dental appointments or elderly health and care needs. Propose other family-friendly initiatives, to encourage telecommuting, self-employment, etc. Issue report on new tensions that work places on the family.	Push Congress to introduce legislation	Helps working parents balance work and family by enabling them to take needed time off.	Cost Neutral. Has limited support from advocacy groups who would much prefer to see FMLA applied to businesses with fewer than 25 employees.	Has broad but unenthusiastic support in Congress. Opposition exists from some of our natural supporters -- labor, key Democrats.

FAMILIES BILLAR

Protect Children from Negative Influences of Media and Promote Quality Children's Television	Continue leadership in development of TV ratings, V-chip, and quality TV programming for children.	Ongoing	Tools such as TV Ratings and the v-chip enable parents to make informed decisions about their children's TV watching.	Cost Neutral.	Bipartisan support Media Industry resistance
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add
INTERVIEW

6. Children - Sperling, Reed, Verveer, Echaveste

7. Gifts to the Future - Verveer

GIFTS TO THE FUTURE (MILLENIUM PROJECT ET AL)

This Initiative affords the President the opportunity both to underscore government leadership and to challenge citizens, corporations and non-profits to be engaged at the grassroots level to make tangible contributions to the next generation. It reinforces the Administration's themes of opportunity, responsibility and community and national service. The overall agenda for children can also be framed as a "gift to the future" -- both in terms of specific Administration-related commitments and public and private efforts across the country. What follows is a list of examples, by no means comprehensive.

GIFTS TO THE FUTURE - INVESTMENTS IN OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS (e.g. Who does this help? How does it help them?)	COSTS/FEASIBILITY (e.g. What does it take to achieve? Who pays (\$ or capital)? What is the likelihood it will occur?)	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS (e.g. How does it affect the party?)
Reinforcing existing Admin. commitments for completion by year 2000.	<u>Examples:</u> - National Service Summit goals - Goals 2000 - America Reads - Teachers in inner-city schools - Wiring our schools	Ongoing	Specific programs to benefit all Americans, particularly children -- designed especially to enable citizens to meet the challenges of the next century.	Already budgeted.	
America's Schools and related investments in improving the lives of children and their communities	- Commitment in each community to improve local schools, making them safe and attractive learning environments. - Follow-through on the wiring of all schools.			Some federal incentive for school repairs and challenge to engage parents, corporations and unions in every community. Also a challenge to every community to make a tangible contribution as a "Millenium Community" to enhancing the quality of life from playground improvement to ____.	

GIFTS TO THE FUTURE - INVESTMENTS IN OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE

Environmental Protection	"Heritage Rivers," most endangered national parks.	Ongoing	Economic activity, increased tourism. Preservation of national legacy.	Heritage Rivers already budgeted. No cost estimate for parks, etc.	
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GIFTS TO THE FUTURE - CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS (e.g. Who does this help? How does it help them?)	COSTS/FEASIBILITY (e.g. What does it take to achieve? Who pays (\$ or capital)? What is the likelihood it will occur?)	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS (e.g. How does it affect the party?)
"Worthy Ancestors"	Preserving America's treasures: archives, artifacts, parks, monuments, battlefields, and intellectual property. (E.g the severe need at the National Archives to address the preservation of key historical documents.) Challenge communities at the local level to address local preservation needs.	Next three years	Preserving our history for future generations. Economic activity, particularly the role of intellectual property in stimulating new creativity. Grass roots civic involvement.	Federal incentives through an "America's Culural Heritage Act" -- which would require matching funds from corporate and non-profit entities. Also specific appropriations of funds for archives to preserve historical records now at risk.	Creates new federal budget needs. Potential: to appeal for massive public support.

GIFTS TO THE FUTURE - CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY

Digitizing historical and cultural materials.	Protecting "America's Archives" for future generations (Builds on wiring the schools because of need to assess quality programming)	1998-2001	Offers education access at all levels. Improves the quality and accessibility of libraries.	Would require approximately \$100 million in government funds and \$100 million in corporate matching funds to cover the most significant and endangered materials.	Demonstration of government partnership with new technology companies.
Maintaining our federal commitment to preserving and enhancing our cultural heritage	*Institutions: - Archives - Smithsonian, etc. *Agencies: - NEA, NEH, IMS *Other Fed. Agencies with cultural activities such as the Park Service, etc.	Ongoing	Affects all Americans. Improves education, builds citizenship, benefits the economy and tourism, revitalizes communities.	Already budgeted.	Some agencies, like the NEA, have been targeted by the right for elimination.
Create a permanent funding stream for the arts through new sources of dedicated revenue.	Cultural institutions are significantly underfunded. NEA funds combined with private giving will continue to be inadequate.	1998-99	All Americans will help build their communities. Promotes creativity and the importance of preserving our cultural heritage. Furthers the importance of arts education as an integral part of the curriculum.	Research on dedicated revenue in progress at the Treasury Department.	Would diminish cultural agencies as political targets.

GIFTS TO THE FUTURE - CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY

Carry out key elements of the comprehensive plan for the White House complex and the U.S. Capitol Preservation plan.

The National Park Service has spent 5 years developing plans for the preservation and improvement of the White House and surrounding park. The Capitol has similar plans for preservation and public access.

Park Service plan available for public comment in 1998.

Preservation makes use of the symbolism of America's most important democratic monuments.

Provide leadership, marshal public support, and recommend adequate funding through the appropriate agencies.

Potential for bipartisan support as a Millennium goal.

GIFTS TO THE FUTURE - BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS (e.g. Who does this help? How does it help them?)	COSTS/FEASIBILITY (e.g. What does it take to achieve? Who pays (\$ or capital)? What is the likelihood it will occur?)	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS (e.g. How does it affect the party?)
Call for a new American philanthropy.	Use bully pulpit to urge Americans to continue the American tradition of philanthropy by increasing their charitable giving by 10%.			No Government appropriation.	

8. International Economic Leadership - Tarullo, Summers, Sperling

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP PILLAR

BUILDING BLOCKS	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Opening Markets around the World	Secure Fast Track Negotiating Authority	Fall/ Winter 1997	Trade has been a major source of dynamism in the U.S. economy and will only grow in importance. But trade also has discernible distributional consequences.	<u>Feasibility:</u> - Fast Track: Fair - Chile: Fair - FTAA Launch: High - Asia-Pacific: Moderate/low; requires sustained effort - Financial Services: Low - Electronic Commerce: Fair - Agriculture: Too early to predict - Medical Equipment: Fair - Chemical Products: High - Environmental: High - Energy: High - WTO Round: possible tradeoff with short-term success in individual sectors and regional trade agendas	Defining issue for the President and the Democratic Party. The President generally gets credit for a courageous stance. Trade liberalization is extremely divisive within the party; symbolic issue. - Strongly opposed by traditional Democratic base. - Success of Fast Track and Chile will hinge on solid Republican support. - However, many of sectoral initiatives should encounter little opposition and Asia-Pacific agenda supported by business and labor.
	Conclude Free Trade Agreement with Chile Launch Negotiations towards FTAA Achieve Genuine Opening in Asia-Pacific Markets, including Japan, through APEC, WTO, and bilaterally Eliminate Barriers in Sectors at Core of U.S. Competitiveness: - Financial Services - Electronic Commerce - Agriculture - Medical Equipment - Chemical Products - Environmental Goods & Services - Energy Equipment & Services Announce/Launch a New WTO Round of Negotiations, building on post-Uruguay Round activities to shape new economy	Spring/ Summer 1997 April 1997 Ongoing Dec. 1997 1997-8 1999-2000 1997-8 1997-8 1999	<u>Winners/Supporters:</u> - U.S. Exporting Industries & Agricultural Producers - U.S. Services Industries - U.S. Multinationals - U.S. Consumers - Trade Partners, especially Emerging Markets <u>Losers/Opponents:</u> - Less-skilled manufacturing workers (e.g., apparel, footwear, & textile) - Organized Labor - Environmentalists	<u>Cost:</u> - Fast Track: costs TBD associated with possible expansion of trade adjustment programs - Individual Trade Agreements and WTO Round: cost of tariff revenues foregone TBD	

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP PILLAR

BUILDING BLOCKS	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Integrate Key Economies into International Economic System	Fully integrate Russia as member of the Eight	Ongoing	<u>China/Russia:</u> These efforts will help draw the geopolitical map of the 21st century. Future generations of Americans will reap the fruits of enhanced national security and international prosperity associated with successful integration of these two former rivals. European and Asian allies will benefit similarly. <u>Africa:</u> This effort fundamentally reorients our African economic policies towards the market and puts them on a sustainable footing. Renews hope and opportunity in Africa and may contribute to diminution of crises requiring emergency humanitarian and military assistance.	<u>The Eight:</u> Highly feasible & low cost <u>Russian reforms:</u> Moderately risky, but no real alternative; substantial (TBD) cost in bilateral and multilateral lending <u>Russia WTO:</u> Moderate feasibility, no budgetary cost <u>China WTO & permanent MFN:</u> Extremely challenging, no budgetary cost <u>Africa:</u> High feasibility; new budgetary costs of \$200+ million over 5-10 years.	<u>Russian initiatives:</u> Strong bipartisan support among moderates. <u>China initiatives:</u> Strong support among centrist Republicans and Democrats, support by business community and foreign policy opinionmakers. Strong opposition among right-wing Republican groups (Christian rights, anti-Communist, anti-proliferation) and left-wing Democratic groups (human rights, organized labor). <u>Africa trade:</u> Strong support from Congressional Black Caucus, foreign policy opinionmakers. Expect little organized opposition from either party.
	Put Russia on sustained path to market economy by coordinating MDB and bilateral efforts	Ongoing			
	Complete Russia's WTO accession on strong terms	1998			
	Complete China's WTO accession on strong terms and secure permanent MFN.	1998			
	Promote private-sector- led growth in Africa through passage of trade legislation and implementation of debt initiative	Fall/ Winter 1997			

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP PILLAR

BUILDING BLOCKS	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS	COSTS/FEASIBILITY	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS
Strengthen International Financial System	Secure strong financial services liberalization commitments from key emerging markets. Strengthen national regulatory and supervisory institutions around international norms. Strengthen capacity of international financial institutions (IFIs) to prevent and respond to financial crises. Secure funding for: • New Agreements to Borrow (NAB). • IMF Quota increase. • IFI's, including IFC.	December 1997 Ongoing Ongoing	Critical for maintaining U.S. leadership in international economic sphere, ensuring U.S. priorities are advanced through MDB programs and for leveraging U.S. influence and resources in developing and emerging economies. Contributes to stability and strength of global economy, channels private sector resources to finance growth in developing countries, contributes to sustained growth in U.S. trade, and reduces political instability associated with extreme economic volatility.	<u>Financial Services</u>: Low feasibility, no budgetary cost. <u>Financial regulations</u>: High feasibility; minor budgetary costs, mainly through IFI's. <u>Strengthen IFIs</u>: Moderate feasibility; significant budgetary costs.	Most international financial policies are not highly salient politically. IFI funding is a lightning rod for some anti-internationalists, but this is not a partisan dividing line. However, failures in the international financial system can be politically costly, as evidenced by the debates surrounding the Mexican financial support program.

9. Savings / Entitlement Reform - Sperling, Summers

ENTITLEMENT REFORM PILLAR

BUILDING BLOCKS OF PILLAR	DESCRIPTION	TIMELINE	BENEFITS (e.g. Who does this help? How does it help them?)	COSTS/FEASIBILITY (e.g. What does it take to achieve? Who pays (\$ or capital)? What is the likelihood it will occur?)	POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS (e.g. How does it affect the party?)
Social Security Reform	Need to address projected long-run imbalance in Social Security program. Larger challenge is to ease the burden from the retirement of the baby boomers.	Initial proposals possible in either early 1998 or late 1998/early 1999. See attached memorandum.	See attached memo.	See attached memo.	See attached memo.
Medicare Reform	Need to address projected long-run imbalance in Medicare program.	Medicare commission needs to be appointed by end 1997; commission report due March 1999.			